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RURAL DISTRICT OF DRIFFIELD

ANNUAL REPORT

of the

Medical Officer of Health

INCLUDING

REPORT

of

PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

FOR THE YEAR 1961

PUBLIC HEALTH COMMITTEE

Chairman:

L. S. BIELBY.

Vice-Chairman:

G. W. E. OGDEN.

Members:

Mrs. S. DEAS

Mrs. M. J. EASTWOOD

Mrs. J. FREER

Mrs. H. M. SLATER

E. V. G. BLUCK

J. J. DOVE

W. H. HARDY

J. W. HOPPER

R. KILVINGTON

H. MIDDLEWOOD

J. W. NOBLE

T. V. PICKERING

J. D. ROBINSON

A. W. SISSONS

H. J. TAYLOR

G. L. WALKER

Clerk of the Council:

G. MUMBY.

*Medical Officer of Health and Divisional Medical Officer,
East Riding County Council:*

J. H. MAUGHAN, M.B., B.S., D.P.H.

Public Health Inspector, Surveyor and Housing Manager:

S. WRIGGLESWORTH, A.R.P.H.I., M.P.H.I.A.

Additional Public Health Inspector:

J. MARTIN, Public Health & Food Certs. of the R.S.H.

Waterworks Manager:

H. E. SAVERTON.

Consulting Engineer:

D. H. MOORE, B.Sc., M.Inst.C.E.

HEALTH OFFICE,
OXFORD STREET,
BRIDLINGTON.

*To the Chairman and Councillors,
Rural District Council of Driffeld.*

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have pleasure in presenting the Annual Report for the year 1961.

From the statistics it will be seen that the population is estimated to have increased to 11,330 compared with 11,270 last year.

The number of births have again increased, there being 176 compared with 163 in 1960, and the adjusted birth rate of 17.55 per 1,000 population is now above the national birth rate of 17.4 per 1,000 population. Deaths on the other hand have decreased to 108 compared with 112 last year and the adjusted death rate of 9.72 per 1,000 population is below the national death rate of 12.0 per 1,000 population per annum. The causes of death again follow the usual pattern, diseases of the heart and circulatory system being the major cause with cancer the second largest cause.

Of the infectious diseases which occurred during the year, measles was outstanding, there being 279 cases which occurred in all parts of the District.

From the Public Health Inspector's section of the Report it will be seen that a satisfactory water supply continued to 22 parishes and the high standard of raw water available to the system is worthy of note. Steady work continued with sewage disposal schemes and during the year Sledmere was added to the villages with the modern treatment plant. A start was also made during the year on a scheme for Beeford and plans are in hand for the completion of a scheme at Wetwang. With the provision of these schemes there must go, of course, the conversion of earth closets to the water carriage system, yet the Chief Public Health Inspector's records show only 30 to 50 per cent. conversions in newly sewered villages. Obviously the full value to public health of a new and expensive sewage works cannot be obtained if less than half of the people for whom the works are provided, take advantage of it. Where conversions could reasonably be carried out only acceptable alternatives

should continue and the disposal of night soil into hedge bottoms and gardens, which in some instances are reported to have raised the garden level by two feet, should be discouraged.

With regard to inspections carried out by Public Health Inspectors, it will be noted that there has been a considerable increase in the number of houses inspected under the Public Health and Housing Acts. This has been associated with an increased effort during the year to deal with defective houses in the District.

In presenting this report may I express my thanks to the staff of the Department for their work and help during the year and also to the Chairman and Members of the Health Committee for their constant support and interest.

I am,

Yours faithfully,

J. H. MAUGHAN,

Medical Officer of Health.

GENERAL STATISTICS.

Area in aeres	...	...	...	...	...	...	98,428
Population: 1961 Registrar General	...	...	...	...	...	...	11,330
Rateable Value	...	...	...	...	...	...	£82,909
Sum represented by a penny rate	...	...	...	...	...	...	£328
Estimated number of inhabited houses	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,504

VITAL STATISTICS.

Live Births:

Number	...	...	...	...	...	...	176
Crude birth rate	...	...	...	...	...	...	15.53
Adjusted birth rate: Comparability factor R.G. 1.13	17.55

Illegitimate live births per cent of total live births	5.68
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Stillbirths:

Number	3
Rate per 1,000 total live and still births	16.76

Total live and still births	179
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Infant deaths (deaths under 1 year)	1
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Infant Mortality Rates:

Total infant deaths per 1,000 total live births	5.68
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Legitimate infant deaths per 1,000 legitimate live births	6.02
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Illegitimate infant deaths per 1,000 illegitimate live births	—
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Neo-natal Mortality Rate (deaths under 1 weeks per 1,000 total live births)	5.68
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Early Neo-natal Mortality Rate (deaths under 1 week per 1,000 total live births)	5.68
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Perinatal Mortality Rate (still births and deaths under 1 week combined per 1,000 total live and still births)	22.34
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Maternal Mortality (including abortion):

Number of deaths	—
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Rate per 1,000 total live and still births	—
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Deaths:

Number	108
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Crude death rate	9.53
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Adjusted death rate: Comparability factor R.G. 1.02	9.72
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Deaths from Pulmonary Tuberculosis	—
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Rate per 1,000 population	—
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Deaths from other forms of Tuberculosis	—
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Rate per 1,000 population	—
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Deaths from Respiratory Disease	10
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Rate per 1,000 population88
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Deaths from Heart Disease	48
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Rate per 1,000 population	4.24
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Deaths from Cancer	14
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Rate per 1,000 population	1.24
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PROVISIONAL STATISTICS—ENGLAND AND WALES.

BIRTHS.

Live births	17.4 per 1,000 population.
Stillbirths	...	...	18.7 per 1,000 total live and stillbirths.

DEATHS.

Death-rate	...	...	12.0 per 1,000 home population.
Infant mortality	...	...	21.4 per 1,000 live births.

CAUSES OF DEATH IN DRIFFIELD R.D., 1961 (R.G.).

						Males.	Females.
All causes	...	...	...	...	...	61	47
Cancer, stomach	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Cancer, lung, bronchus	...	...	...	...	...	4	—
Cancer, other sites	...	...	...	...	...	5	2
Leukæmia, Aleukæmia	...	...	...	...	...	—	1
Diabetes	...	...	...	...	...	1	—
Vascular lesions of nervous system	...	...	...	...	...	4	7
Coronary disease, angina	...	...	...	...	...	16	8
Hypertension with heart disease	...	...	...	...	...	1	3
Other heart disease	...	...	...	...	...	9	11
Other circulatory disease	...	...	...	...	...	1	—
Influenza	...	...	...	...	...	2	2
Pneumonia	...	...	...	...	...	1	2
Bronchitis	...	...	...	...	...	5	1
Other diseases of respiratory system	...	...	...	...	...	—	1
Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	...	...	...	...	...	1	—
Other defined and ill-defined diseases	...	...	...	...	...	6	6
Motor vehicle accidents	...	...	...	...	...	2	1
Accidents (excluding motor vehicle)	...	...	...	...	...	2	1

INFANTILE DEATHS.

Cause of Death.			Under 1 week.	1 to 2 weeks.	2 to 3 weeks.	3 to 4 weeks.	Total under 4 weeks.	1 to 3 months.	3 to 6 months.	6 to 9 months.	9 to 12 months.	Total deaths under 1 year.
Birth injury	...	...	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1

INFECTIOUS DISEASES NOTIFIED, 1951—1961.

	1951.	1952.	1953.	1954.	1955.	1956.	1957.	1958.	1959.	1960.	1961.
Dysentery	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	3	—	2	—
Encephalitis (Post-infectious)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—
Erysipelas	2	2	1	2	—	1	1	1	—	—	—
Food Poisoning	—	—	1	—	1	3	—	—	—	—	—
Measles	102	218	13	3	382	23	58	40	117	7	279
Meningococcal Infection	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Paratyphoid Fevers	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pneumonia	12	14	4	16	21	16	1	8	11	1	24
Polionmyelitis (Paralytic)	—	—	2	2	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Polionmyelitis (Non-paralytic)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Puerperal Pyrexia	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—
Scarlet Fever	1	—	26	16	10	2	1	3	2	8	—
Whooping Cough	12	20	25	5	37	61	23	13	4	12	2

Notifiable Diseases.	Under 1 year.	1—4 years.	5—14 years.	15—24 years.	25—44 years.	45—64 years.	Over 65 years.	Total Deaths.
Measles	11	104	157	2	5	—	—	—
Meningococcal Infection ...	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pneumonia	—	—	1	—	4	6	13	—
Whooping Cough	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—

TUBERCULOSIS.

The Register of Tuberculosis for the year is as follows:—

	Pulmonary.		Non-Pulmonary.		Total.
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	
Number of cases on the Register at 31st December, 1960 ...	18	17	2	9	46
Added to the Register:—					
(a) Cases notified for the first time during the year ...	—	—	—	1	1
(b) Un-notified cases brought to notice otherwise than by formal notifications ...	—	—	—	—	—
(c) Inward transfers ...	—	1	—	—	1
Removed from the Register on account of death, change of address, etc.	—	—	—	—	—
Number of cases on the Register at 31st December, 1961 ...	18	18	2	10	48

GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES FOR THE AREA. HOSPITAL SERVICES.

The hospitals serving the District are as follows:—

EAST RIDING GENERAL HOSPITAL.

This hospital is under the East Riding Group Hospital Management Committee and admits acute general and geriatric patients. Out-patient facilities include clinics for medicine, surgery, orthopaedic surgery, gynaecology, paediatrics, oto-laryngology, chest diseases, ophthalmology, psychiatry, dermatology, radiotherapy and diabetic.

NORTHFIELD SANATORIUM.

Under the East Riding Group Hospital Management Committee this hospital admits patients suffering from chest diseases.

CASTLE HILL HOSPITAL, COTTINGHAM.

All cases of infectious diseases in the District requiring hospital care are admitted to this hospital which is in the Hull "B" Group Hospital Management Committee.

MINIATURE MASS RADIOGRAPHY.

A miniature Mass Radiography Unit of the Leeds Regional Hospital Board visited Nafferton on the 23rd March, 1961, and held a public session. A total of 145 persons were examined.

NURSING HOMES.

There are no private nursing homes in the District.

NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACT, 1948.

PART III. ACCOMMODATION.

Accommodation is provided by the County Council at The Limes and Wold House. These two homes together have beds for 104 elderly persons.

SECTION 47.

No cases were dealt with under this section during the year.

LOCAL HEALTH AUTHORITY SERVICES—NATIONAL HEALTH SERVICE ACT, 1946.

INFANT WELFARE CLINICS.

There are no Infant Welfare Clinics held in the Driffield Rural District. At one time clinics were held at Middleton-on-the-Wolds and Killham but attendances were so small that their continuation could not be justified.

DOMICILIARY MIDWIFERY SERVICE.

Three Nurse/Midwives serve the District. Two reside above the Victoria Road Clinic at 28, Church Street, Driffield, and one resides in Garton.

HEALTH VISITING.

Two Health Visitors are resident in Driffield working in the Driffield Area. Their office is at the Victoria Road Clinic, Driffield (telephone number 3158).

HOME NURSING SERVICE.

This service is run in conjunction with the Domiciliary Midwifery Service as detailed above.

AMBULANCE SERVICE.

The County Council's Ambulance Station is situated on the Wansford Road, Driffeld (telephone number 3109).

DOMESTIC HELP.

Home Help Service which is rendered in the District is administered from County Hall, Beverley, and all applications for this service are dealt with by the Home Help Organiser (telephone number Beverley 81281).

LOCAL EDUCATION AUTHORITY—SCHOOL HEALTH SERVICES.

Routine medical inspections are carried out of all children attending Local Education Authority schools in the District. In addition the following facilities are provided at the Victoria Road Clinic, Driffeld:—

Ophthalmic clinic As required.

Speech therapy clinic Once per week.

OTHER LOCAL AUTHORITY SERVICES.

BUCKROSE HEALTH DIVISIONAL CO-ORDINATING COMMITTEE.

Once every two or three months a Co-ordinating Committee, under the aegis of the County Council, meets in Bridlington to co-ordinate the work of officers in the district who are concerned with the welfare of children. The primary objects of the Committee are the prevention of cruelty to children in their own homes and the prevention of break-up of families.

On the Committee are representatives of the County Children's Department, the County Health Department, the School Welfare Department, the Housing Managers of the District Councils, the National Assistance Board, the National Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, and the Women's Voluntary Service. Your Medical Officer of Health in his capacity as Divisional Medical Officer takes the Chair of the Committee.

PUBLIC HEALTH LABORATORY SERVICE.

Specimens for bacteriological examination are sent to the Public Health Laboratory of the Medical Research Council at Hull.

VOLUNTARY ORGANISATIONS.

BRITISH RED CROSS.

The British Red Cross Society, acting as agents for the County Council, provide a service for the loan of nursing requisites which may be needed for temporary periods for sick persons being nursed in their own homes. In the Rural Area the Depots for these requisites are :—

Miss E. E. Wilson, "Belmont," Garton.

Miss Parker, Front Street, Middleton.

Mrs. R. Robson, Estate House, Sledmere.

WOMEN'S VOLUNTARY SERVICE.

The W.V.S. provide numerous services in the Area, which include :—

Meals on wheels.

Good neighbour services.

Darby and Joan Clubs.

Clothing in cases of need or emergency.

Chiropody service.

FAMILY PLANNING ASSOCIATION.

The Family Planning Association hold a clinic on the second Thursday in each month from 2 p.m. to 4 p.m. at the Driffeld Clinic, Victoria Road, Driffeld.

NATIONAL SOCIETY FOR THE PREVENTION OF CRUELTY TO CHILDREN.

The Driffeld Rural District lies within the North East Yorkshire Branch of the National Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children and cases requiring the services of the Society are visited by Inspector White working from Scarborough. Inspector White's work is much appreciated by those of us in the Rural Area concerned with child welfare.

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES, WATER, HOUSING AND INSPECTION OF FOOD.

Reported by S. WRIGGLESWORTH, A.R.P.H.I., M.P.H.I.A., Public Health Inspector, Surveyor and Housing Manager.

WATER SUPPLY.

Water supplies were maintained throughout the year to the 22 Parishes in the Rural District, the sources of supply being the Pumping Stations at Kilham and Hutton.

Water from the Killiam Pumping Station continued to be treated with chlorine as supplied by Imperial Chemical Industries and the water from the Hutton Pumping Station was chlorinated with Voxsan Special Type C. Solution.

Samples of raw and chlorinated water were taken periodically throughout the year. Details of these are given in the following section of my Report.

68 new connections were made to the Council's water mains during the year, providing 64 supplies for domestic purposes and 13 new metered supplies.

As foreshadowed in the 1960 Report, the Minister of Housing and Local Government made The East Yorkshire (Wolds Area) Water Board Order, on 18th December, 1961. The effect of the Order was to create a Water Board to be known as the East Yorkshire (Wolds Area) Water Board to exercise all functions in relation to water supplies in the following areas:—

Bridlington Borough,
Filey and Driffeld Urban Districts,
Bridlington, Driffeld, Howden and
Pocklington Rural Districts and
part of Beverley Rural District.

The order provides that the Board shall come into existence on 1st January, 1962, and that as from 1st April, 1962, the water undertakings of the constituent Councils will be transferred to the Board. The Board will consist of 22 members elected by the constituent Councils; Bridlington Corporation to elect eight members and the other Councils two members each. The Order ratifies the differential rates and charges agreed by the constituent Councils; the amounts applicable to this Rural District being 10d. in the £ for domestic supplies and 10d. per 1,000 gallons for metered supplies.

WATER SAMPLES.

Samples of raw and chlorinated water from Pumping Stations, private bores, village standtaps and house taps were taken periodically throughout the year:—

	No. of Samples. Satisfactory. Unsatisfactory.		
Raw water—Pumping stations	26	25	1
Raw water—Private bores and Springs	18	13	5
Chlorinated water—Standtaps	31	25	6
Chlorinated water—house taps	26	26	—
	<hr/> 101	<hr/> 89	<hr/> 12

Following the unsatisfactory sample of raw water taken from one of the Council's Pumping Stations, a repeat sample proved to be satisfactory.

Five of the six unsatisfactory samples from Standtaps were taken in the villages of Nafferton, Wansford, North Frodingham and Beeford during June, 1961. After spot checks for free chlorine had been taken at Wansford and North Frodingham the chlorination rate at the Kilham Pumping Station was increased. Repeat samples and subsequent samples proved satisfactory in all six cases. The chlorinating plant at the Kilham Pumping Station was inspected and overhauled by the manufacturers in September.

The five unsatisfactory samples of raw water from private bores and springs were taken at the following premises and action was taken as indicated :—

Private bore, Skerne.	The owner discontinued use of the bore and provided a mains water supply.
Private bore, Watton.	At the close of the year application was about to be made by the owner to the Minister of Housing and Local Government for a Licence to sink a new bore.
Private spring, Nafferton.	Investigations indicated that pollution was being caused by surface contamination. To remedy this the delivery pipe is to be boxed in and the surrounding ground area concreted.

DRAINAGE AND SEWERAGE.

It is pleasing to be able to report, that another sewage works has been completed and is now operational, namely, the one at Sledmere. This means that Langtoft, North Dalton, Hutton Cranswick, Watton and Sledmere are now provided with good sewers and modern sewage treatment plants.

The scheme at Beeford was started just before the end of the year so steady progress is being maintained. Plans are already prepared for the completion of the Wetwang Scheme and this will be followed by work at Kilham, leaving the villages of Garton, North Frodingham and Nafferton respectively to be dealt with in the priority programme.

In an effort to deal with the heavily polluted watercourses in this Country, new provisions in the Public Health Act, 1961, brought agricultural premises within the scope of statutory provisions dealing with the disposal and treatment of " trade " effluents. This means that agricultural effluents cannot be discharged into public sewers without the consent of the Council under a Trade Waste Licence. The Council have also power to recover from the persons concerned any additional capital cost for new

works, together with any extra annual running costs for treating the effluent. Before future sewage schemes can be prepared it will be necessary to assess accurately the probable volume of discharge of trade effluents into the sewers.

Referring back to the scheme at Sledmere; unlike the other new schemes it has been designed as a combined scheme where both surface and foul water are conveyed in a common pipe and the works are specially designed to deal with storm water, as well as the normal foul sewage. This combined system was mainly brought about because the existing sewers which belonged to the Sledmere Estate were incorporated in the new system as they were in good order. These sewers formerly belonged to the Sledmere Estate, but with the advent of the new sewage scheme the Estate handed them over to this Council.

Pumping equipment consists of two "Brownson" plunger pumps operated automatically by "no-flo" relay units and on the pumping main itself there is a pressure-operated cut-out.

The distributor is of a new design, incorporating a water wheel type rotary paddle and having arms with serrated edged channels in lieu of normal spray holes.

All works are visited regularly by the full-time Attendant and a systematic maintenance programme carried out. Whenever possible repairs are carried out by the Council's own staff to avoid delay and expense. All motors and pumps are insured against major breakdown and an Official from the Insurance Company carries out detailed inspections of the plant twice a year.

Additional de-watering chambers and under-bed drainage have been provided to the Watton sludge beds in an effort to assist sludge drying.

A safety manhole cover and iron ladder have been fitted to the Nafferton ejector well.

At Langtoft 50 yards of open drain near the Kilham Road bridge was potted up and in Jenkinson Lane, Hutton, 25 yards of unsatisfactory land-tile drains were dug up and replaced with jointed salt glazed pots.

The sewer at Wansford was found to be heavily silted and so was opened up in eight places to facilitate rodding and flushing.

The regular programme of de-sludging open dykes has been carried out.

CLOSET ACCOMMODATION.

The Council has continued to make grants under Section 47 of the Public Health Act, 1936, of half the cost of the work up to a maximum of £15 towards converting pail and earth closets to water closets. Conversions are also effected, in some cases, by means of Standard or Discretionary Improvement Grants under the Housing Acts.

The number of grant applications received during the year and the number of new water closets provided during the year are as follows:—

Type of Grant.	No. of applications.	No. of W.Cs. provided.
Public Health Act, 1936	26	23
Standard Improvement Grant	42	23
Discretionary Improvement Grant ...	8	16
	—	—
	76	62
	—	—

Slow progress is being made in the abolition of earth closets on a voluntary basis. Records show that only 30% to 50% conversions have been carried out in the newly sewered villages and if full advantage is to be taken of the new sewage systems I am of the opinion that compulsory conversions under Section 47 of the Public Health Act, 1936, will have to be operated. The Council did, in September, 1961, receive a Report from their Officers on this question but in view of the economic situation at that time deferred making a decision for a period of twelve months.

The approximate number of the various types of closets in use is as follows:—

Water Closets	1,499
Pail Closets and Privy Middens	2,053

SANITARY CONVENIENCES ON FARMS.

The Agriculture (Safety, Health and Welfare Provisions) Act, 1956, placed duties on local authorities of requiring, in certain circumstances, the provision of sanitary conveniences on farms where workers are employed and of ensuring that such conveniences are kept clean. During the year, the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food requested a brief report on the action taken by the Council under the Act and on general conditions in the area. A report was accordingly forwarded to the Ministry indicating that although it was not possible, or even desirable, to assign an official specifically to this task, surveys had been carried out in conjunction with other work and that, so far as could be judged from the surveys made, conditions on the whole were reasonably satisfactory and no formal Notices had been served under Section 3(1) of the Act.

SCAVENGING AND CLEANSING.

In July, the old Bedford refuse vehicle was replaced by a new Bedford/Eagle side-loader, on a 4-ton Bedford chassis with diesel engine. The old truck had a recorded mileage of 109,530 and this does not include many engine running hours on vacci-tank work.

In view of the conditions under which this vehicle had to operate, I consider that it has given very good service.

The new vehicle appears to be equally satisfactory with a diesel oil consumption of 18 miles to the gallon. The 12 cubic yard capacity body enables the men to load almost half as much again as on the old truck, and long runs to Cranswick tip are cut down proportionately.

It is probable that this will save at least 3,000 miles a year with the present rota system of collection.

An estimated annual running cost for the vehicle is as follows:—

	£	s.	d.
15% depreciation on the vehicle	246	0	0
Road tax and insurance	94	16	0
Fuel, oil and maintenance	201	0	0
	<hr/>		
	£541	16	0
	<hr/>		

Approx. mileage per annum : 12,000.

Average running cost per mile : 11d.

This figure, which includes a high depreciation value, still shows an improvement over the old vehicle and coupled with the overall reduced annual mileage, can be considered satisfactory.

The total cost of the refuse collection service including workmen's wages is estimated at £1,592 per year.

The twice calendar monthly refuse collection system is an improvement on the older scheme, but on occasions depending on how the dates fall, some dustbins are still not emptied for three weeks. The ultimate, of course, would be to have a weekly house collection service, and the provision of regulation dustbins at all premises. The amount of refuse collected, mainly fire ash, is increasing steadily and I attribute the increase to the conversion of earth closets into water closets and the erection of new houses particularly at the R.A.F. aerodrome.

Night soil is collected by a private contractor in only two villages in the district, in Nafferton and Wansford. In the remaining parts householders still have to dig the pail contents into their gardens on whatever land is available and it is interesting to note that by this process the gardens are gradually being raised so that in some instances the level of them has been raised about 2ft. With the completion of good sewerage

schemes and with financial assistance available by conversion and improvement grants it would be better to embark upon compulsory W.C. conversions rather than institute further night soil collections.

Previously, when emptying septic tanks with the vacci-tank, vacuum was provided by connection to the manifold of the old towing vehicle. Although this was effective in operation, foreign matter got into the cylinder bores and caused increased wear and for this reason it was decided to buy a compressor unit, the drive being taken from the power take-off of the Land Rover. The unit obtained is a B.E.N. twin cylinder air cooled compressor and will be installed as soon as the parts are available. This means there will be a separate septic tank emptying unit and should prove an asset to the Department.

No. of tanks emptied:	Sewage works	22
Council houses	Septic tanks	5
Private septic tanks and cesspools		6

In spite of repairs the old Lee Howl centrifugal pump continued to give trouble and even at its best could only deal with clear water. The Sledmere Sewage Works and also the one at Beeford have been designed for the settling tanks to be emptied by a mobile sludge pump, and a Wickham 3" lift and force double diaphragm pump on a complete road trailer has been purchased to do this.

VEHICLES AND MECHANICAL INSTALLATIONS.

The following is a list of vehicles and pumps at the depot and mechanical installations at the sewage works, which are maintained by the Council's staff:—

Bedford/Eagle 4-ton diesel engine refuse collection vehicle,
12 cubic yard body.

10-h.p. Ford Van.

Land Rover with power take-off and long body.

3" Wickham double diaphragm trailer pump.

3" Lee-Howl centrifugal pump.

Lightweight portable centrifugal pump.

P.D. 52 air compressor for attachment to Land Rover.

2 Davenset submersible pumps.

15 Electric Motors

11 static sewage pumps

4 static compressor engines

} at various sewage works and plants.

SANITARY INSPECTIONS OF THE AREA.

The following Statement sets out the number and nature of inspections made, types of premises and the purpose of these visits:—

A. GENERAL SANITATION. Inspections.

Sewage works	164
Drainage works—all types of premises	376
Caravans and other moveable dwellings	24
Places of entertainment—village halls	5
Licensed premises	23
Tips and refuse disposal	82
Schools	6
Knackers' yards and fellmongers	10

B. HOUSING.

Houses—miscellaneous visits	225
Houses under Public Health Acts	185
Houses under Housing Acts	112
Houses overcrowding	20
Houses verminous	2
Houses—Council	394
Houses—Improvement Grants	216

C. INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

Inquiries and disinfection of premises	15
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D. MEAT AND OTHER FOODS.

Slaughterhouses	777
Butchers shops	24
Food preparation premises	16
Fried fish shops	9
Grocers shops	42
Ice-cream premises and sampling	23
Water supplies	47
Dairies and Milk shops	9

E. MISCELLANEOUS VISITS.

Building progress (new works and alterations)	184
Petroleum Regulations	16
Rats and Mice	74
Factories	50

CAMPING AND CARAVAN SITES.

The demand for camping and caravan sites within the District is small; the numbers at 31st December, 1961, being:—

Holiday caravans	17 on 12 sites.
Residential caravans	9 on 3 sites.

In some cases the necessary applications for planning permission and site licences required under the Caravan Sites and Control of Development Act, 1960, have not yet been made in spite of the fact that the attention of the various owners has been drawn to their obligations under the Act. Further measures will have to be taken during 1962 in order to regularise the position.

Applications for planning permission and site licences were received during the year and action taken thereon as follows:—

1 Residential caravan, Brigham	...	...	Granted
1 Residential caravan, North Frodingham	...	...	Granted
16 Residential caravans, Nafferton	...	...	Refused
6 Holiday caravans, Brigham	...	...	Under discussion
1 Holiday caravan, Brigham	...	...	Under discussion

The applications in respect of holiday caravans at Brigham were initially refused by the Planning Authority but the Council requested that further consideration be given to the applications and at the close of the year the matter was still under discussion. It should be noted that the Council are not in agreement with the Planning Authority's policy in relation to holiday caravans in so far as such policy precludes the stationing of small numbers of holiday caravans on rural sites. The Council have requested a Meeting between representatives of both authorities to discuss the question.

SALVAGE.

A scrap metal dealer contracted to collect light metal and tins from the Council's tip; the heavy and non-ferrous metals being sorted by the refuse collectors is brought into the Depot for sale when a load has accumulated. The income derived from scrap sold during the year amounted to £76 16s. 3d.

MEALS-ON-WHEELS SERVICE.

The Council recognised the good work being done by the Women's Voluntary Services in connection with the "Meals-on-Wheels" service for the elderly by contributing the sum of £25 towards the cost of running a vehicle for this purpose. The service is operated in the villages of Hutton Cranswick and Nafferton and the W.V.S. hope to extend it to other villages later. Section 31 of the National Assistance Act, 1948, enables the Council to make contributions of this nature.

BURIALS.

During the year arrangements were made for the burial of a person who died in the area. Section 50 of the National Assistance Act, 1948, empowers the Council to exercise this duty where it appears that no other suitable arrangements have been or are being made.

Since the Act came into force, it has only been necessary to exercise this power on four occasions. The burial expenses are paid by the Council who are eligible to any death grant which is payable under Section 22 of the National Insurance Act, 1946, and any expenses not reimbursed in this way may be recovered from the Estate, if any, of the deceased person or from any liable relative.

In the particular case dealt with in 1961, there were no known relatives. The funeral expenses totalled £36 14s. 6d.; £2 11s. 7d. was recovered from the Estate of the deceased; a Death Grant of £12 10s. 0d. was claimed, leaving a balance of £13 12s. 11d. to be met by the Council.

RODENT CONTROL.

PREVENTION OF DAMAGE BY PESTS ACT, 1949.

	TYPE OF PROPERTY.				
	Non-Agricultural.				Agricultural
	(1) Local Authority	(2) Dwelling Houses (inc. Council Houses)	(3) All others (including Business Premises)	(4) Total of Cols. (1), (2) and (3)	
1. Number of properties in Local Authority's District	45	3,530	367	3,942	649
2. Number of properties inspected as a result of:					
(a) Notification	Nil	52	4	56	Nil
(b) Survey under the Act	4	68	12	84	8
(c) Otherwise (e.g., visited primarily for some other purpose)	40	840	160	1,040	70
3. Number of properties inspected (in Sect. 2) which were found to be infested by:					
(a) Rats Major ...	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Minor ...	12	14	Nil	26	Nil
(b) Mice Major ...	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Minor ...	1	Nil	Nil	1	Nil

Sewer treatments were carried out at the villages of Fridaythorpe, Kilham, Langtoft, Middleton, Nafferton, North Dalton, North Frodingham, Tibthorpe and Wetwang. This work was carried out under the guidance of the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food, Pests Officer. The total number of manholes baited was 172, whilst the number of manholes showing baits taken was only 13. In view of this the Ministry's Technical Officer reported that clear systems can be exempt from test baiting in 1962.

The new Davey manhole cover lifter proved to be a success, for apart from saving time, greatly reduced the strain on the man removing the covers.

All village tips have been baited regularly in an effort to keep the rat population down to a minimum.

263lbs. of Warfarin bait was used to carry out treatments at 52 private premises.

HOUSING.

Estimates show that a total problem of 198 unfit dwellings in the District still require slum clearance action and during the year the Council gave further consideration to this matter and to the future slum clearance and housing programme. The Council had regard to the economic situation prevailing during the latter part of the year, to the Government's call for restraint in capital spending and to the Council's policy of concentrating development in the larger villages and it was decided that the 1962 programme should comprise 20 dwellings in the Hutton Cranswick and Beeford/North Frodingham areas to re-house persons to be displaced by slum clearance action and eight old people's bungalows in those villages where need was established.

With regard to the modernisation of the older Council Houses (of which there are 113 without proper bathrooms and hot water facilities and a further 37 lacking water closets in addition to bathrooms and hot water) the Council decided, in view of the economic situation, to defer consideration of further modernisation schemes until the Spring of 1962.

The total number of Council Houses occupied was 478 and 8 were in course of construction at the end of the year.

Four Council Houses were sold to the tenants during the year and the price paid was based upon 40 times the gross value.

Under private enterprise 38 dwellings have been built and ten were in the course of construction at the end of the year.

The waiting list for Council Houses showed 243 applications, but 41 of these were duplicated in several villages. In addition 18 applicants both lived and worked outside the District; leaving 184 on the live list.

During the year 10 cases of over-crowding were abated by giving these families Council Houses.

62 Council Houses were painted by direct labour during the year.

So far as grant-aided improvements were concerned, 50 applications were received and all were approved; 8 being for discretionary grants and 42 in respect of standard grants.

During the year the Council rescinded a resolution authorising maximum discretionary grants to be made in all approved schemes so that now each application is to be treated upon its merits and up to the end of the year $33\frac{1}{3}$ per cent. grants up to a maximum of £400 were given in all cases.

16 Discretionary Grant improvements were completed during the year and grants totalling £4,549 were paid.

23 Standard Grant improvements were also completed during the year and £2,641 was paid in respect of these. It is interesting to note that this amount is £294 less than the basic maximum stipulated in the Act.

FOOD.

Inspections of premises under the Food Hygiene Regulations have continued. 79 premises were inspected and from the tabular statement shown some idea can be gained of the structural unsuitability of many of the village shops and the number which are also lacking in proper amenities.

Properly improved sanitary arrangements can only be brought about at some of the shops by the Council providing water-carriage-systems in these villages.

Details of the Regulations have been sent to all shop-keepers and I am concerned at the number of persons who are careless and thoughtless in handling other people's food. There is no doubt that more of the Department's time could be spent in more frequent visits and in educating the shop-keepers in hygiene requirements.

Details of inspections carried out during the year under the Food Hygiene Regulations are as follows:—

Types of Business:

Licensed premises	...	...	...	22
Fish friers	...	...	...	5
Butchers	...	...	...	5
General Grocers	...	...	...	43
Ice-cream premises	...	...	...	27
Cafés	...	...	...	5
Snack Bars	...	...	...	2
Mobile Shops	...	...	...	2
Total number of premises inspected	...	...	...	79
Number of visits made	...	...	...	110
Number of defects found	...	...	...	257
Number of informal notices served	...	...	...	42

Summary of Contraventions:

Rooms—structural	...	...	...	...	55
,, cleanliness	...	...	...	...	29
Equipment—cleanliness	...	...	...	...	10
Exposed foodstores	...	...	...	...	16
Sanitary Conveniences—structural	...	...	...	...	49
,, ,, cleanliness	...	...	...	...	15
Hand washing notices	...	...	...	...	4
Water supply	...	...	...	...	1
Hot water supply	...	...	...	...	32
Personal washing facilities	...	...	...	...	13
First Aid equipment	...	...	...	...	2
Accommodation for clothing	...	...	...	...	2
Washing facilities for equipment	...	...	...	...	6
Yard lighting	...	...	...	...	1
,, paving	...	...	...	...	3
Natural lighting	...	...	...	...	8
Ventilation	...	...	...	...	2
Rat proofing	...	...	...	...	2
Accumulation of rubbish	...	...	...	...	4
Drainage	...	...	...	...	1

MILK SUPPLY.

Under the provisions of The Milk (Special Designation) Regulations, 1960, from the 1st January, 1961, the County Council became responsible for the issue of all dealers' licences in respect of premises in the County at or from which milk is pasteurised, sterilised or sold, as the case may be.

This Council still remains responsible under The Milk and Dairies (General) Regulations, 1959, for registration of dairies, other than dairy farms, and of distributors as defined.

The following licences were issued by the East Riding County Council for the period 1st January, 1961, to 31st December, 1965:—

Tuberculin Tested	...	...	...	1
Pasteurised	...	...	...	9
Sterilised	...	...	...	17

ICE-CREAM.

43 premises are registered for the sale of ice-cream and all but one of these sell ice-cream of proprietary manufacture; the other one being a

manufactory which employs a cold mix method. Samples taken during the year show all to be Grade I and II and Satisfactory.

SLAUGHTERHOUSES.

After the special meeting at the Council Offices in September, 1960, the seven private slaughterhouse owners gave a written undertaking to carry out progressive improvements to their premises, so that all the requirements of the Hygiene and Cruelty Regulations would be fulfilled by July, 1962.

The whole object of these new regulations is to ensure that meat is prepared and handled in an hygienic manner. Structural alterations and the provision of amenities will not achieve this without the co-operation of those engaged in the meat trade.

This Department has given the slaughterhouse owners all assistance possible by supplying information, discussing details at the site, and in some instances preparing lay-out plans. Up to date, the results have been somewhat disappointing for only at two slaughterhouses has satisfactory progress been made. Of the remaining five, one has given up his licence, and two others have submitted detailed plans.

MEAT INSPECTION.

During the year 777 separate visits were made to the seven private slaughterhouses in the District in order to maintain a 100% inspection of all meat and offal. Some evening and week-end work had to be done in order to supervise and inspect large numbers of sheep which were dressed at one of our slaughterhouses and immediately transported to wholesale butchering firms out of the District. Out of the 719 cattle inspected none showed any lesion of tuberculousis.

Casualty animals brought to a slaughterhouse must now be accompanied by a Veterinary Surgeon's Certificate, which states that in his opinion, the carcase will be fit for food after slaughter. This has had the desired effect of keeping out of the slaughterhouse moribund and obviously sick animals, for without a certificate they must go directly to the Knackers' Yard where they belong.

The unblemished record for tuberculosis within this District shows how effective the eradication scheme for bovine tuberculosis has been, especially when one considers that only fifteen years ago the National incidence figures for cattle generally was quoted at 20 per cent, and the estimated annual loss because of condemnations amounted to £700,000. In the event of tubercular lesions being found in cattle, the Ministry of Agriculture are to be notified and their staff will endeavour to trace the herd of origin.

At least one and a half thousand tons of bovine livers are rendered unmarketable yearly in Britain because of liver fluke infection, and steps at National level are being taken to deal with this problem.

The following tables give further statistical details:—

			Cattle, excluding Cows.	Cows.	Calves.	Sheep and Lambs.	Pigs.	Horses.
Number killed	...	...	719	18	1	2331	769	—
Number inspected	...	...	719	18	1	2331	769	—

All diseases except Tuberculosis and Cysticerci.

Whole carcasses condemned	—	—	1	17	2	—
Carcases of which some part or organ was con- demned	45	—	—	8	13	—
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than tuber- culosis or cysticerci ...	6.3	—	100	1.1	2.0	—

Tuberculosis only.

Whole carcasses condemned	—	—	—	—	—	—
Carcases of which some part or organ was con- demned	...	...	—	—	—	12
Percentage of the number inspected affected with tuberculosis	...	...	—	—	—	1.6

Cysticercosis.

Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	...	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—
Carcases submitted to treatment by refrigeration	...	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—
Generalised and totally condemned	...	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—

Details of condemnations are as follows:—

<i>Tuberculosis.</i>				Beasts.	Sheep.	Pigs.	Calves.
Carcass and organs	—	—	—	—
Heads and Tongues	—	—	12	—
Livers	—	—	—	—
Lungs	—	—	—	—
Mesenteries	—	—	11	—
Spleens	—	—	—	—
Kidneys	—	—	—	—
Diaphragm	—	—	—	—
Udders	—	—	—	—
Hearts	—	—	—	—
Part Carcasses	—	—	—	—

<i>Other than Tuberculosis.</i>				Beasts.	Sheep.	Pigs.	Calves.
Carcass and Organs	...	...	...	—	17	2	1
Heads and Tongues	...	...	...	4	—	1	—
Livers	...	...	...	37	5	6	—
Lungs	...	...	...	1	1	1	—
Kidneys	...	...	...	1	2	2	—
Hearts	...	...	...	—	1	2	—
Spleens	...	...	...	2	—	—	—
Part Carcasses	...	...	...	—	1	2	—
Omentum	...	...	...	—	—	—	—
Mesenteries	...	...	...	—	—	—	—
Diaphragm	...	...	...	—	—	—	—

Estimated total weight of condemned meat: 12 cwts. 6 stones.

FACTORIES ACTS. 1937 AND 1948.

1. INSPECTIONS FOR PURPOSES OF PROVISIONS AS TO HEALTH.

Premises. (1)	Number on Register. (2)	Number of		
		Inspections. (3)	Written notices. (4)	Occupiers prosecuted. (5)
(i) Factories in which Section 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities	5	37	2	—
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	35	43	—	—

Premises. (1)	Number on Register. (2)	Number of Written Occupiers Inspections. notices. prosecuted. (3) (4) (5)		
		(3)	(4)	(5)
(iii) Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers premises	38	44	—	—
Total	78	124	2	—

2. CASES IN WHICH DEFECTS WERE FOUND.

Particulars (1)	Number of cases in which defects were found				Number of cases in which prosecutions were instituted (6)
	Found (2)	Remedied (3)	Referred to H.M. Inspector. (4)	By H.M. Inspector (5)	
Want of cleanliness (S.1) ..	1	1	—	—	—
Overcrowding (S.2) ...	—	—	—	—	—
Unreasonable temperature (S.3)	—	—	—	—	—
Inadequate ventilation (S.4)	—	—	—	—	—
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6)	—	—	—	—	—
Sanitary conveniences (S.7)					
(a) Insufficient	—	—	—	—	—
(b) Unsuitable or defec- tive	5	5	—	—	—
(c) Not separate for sexes	—	—	—	—	—
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to outwork)	—	—	—	—	—
Total	6	6	—	—	—

One outworker is residing within this district and inspections of the dwelling proved the conditions to be highly satisfactory.

